### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK

Letters and packages should be properly

Rejected communications will not be

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street .-FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth at .- FRE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE FIELD OF THE

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d at., between 5th and 6th ave. -BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- PRINCE AMABRI-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- WNOLE MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Comic Vocal-

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.-CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and

APOLLO HALL corner 28th street and Broadway .--TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue. BARBER BLEW. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

TRIPLE SHEET

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How OUR POPULATION INCREASES. -Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six was the number of new arrivals in ships' berths from foreign ports yesterday, besides the usual arrivals from other births.

OUICK TIME. - The French Transatlantic mail steamship Pereire, which sailed from Brest on the 18th of June, in the afternoon, arrived at this port about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Pereire landed our continental files from Europe dated in Paris on her day of sailing-slightly over eight days since.

A NATIVE EARTHQUAKE.-The generality of New Yorkers will learn to-day for the first time that they came near being involved in a terrible earthquake disaster on Saturday night last. The shock is said to have been so severe in Brooklyn as to cause the demolition of Hamilton Market, which rell without perceptible cause at that time.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL MANI-FESTO. -If the recently published address of the democratic Congressmen is to be taken as the first grand pronunciamento of the campaign, the initiative shot into the enemy's camp, it may as well be said to have fallen stillborn, or, like the fuse of damp powder, fizzled out before it attracted attention. It would not fill worthily a place in the political column of a country democratic newspaper, and that seems to be the way in which that class of journals are treating the document.

MR. BERGH'S SOCIETY-EVIDENCE OF ITS Usefulness .- If evidence of the usefulness of Mr. Bergh's society for the prevention of cruelty to animals were wanting it could be ascertained from statistics showing the number of horses killed in this city during the late extraordinary heated term, as compared with the number perishing in previous hot seasons. So far as our observation has extended this year we have failed to have seen the corpus of a defunct equine lying in the streets in any part of the city, whereas formerly such a sight was by no means uncommon. The poor omnibus and city car horses have, therefore, much to be thankful for in Mr. Bergh's humane reign, and our citizens cause for congratulation in not having their eyes and nostrils offended by the disgusting presence of dead carcasses broiling for hours in the sun in the public thorough-

The Funding Bill to be Pressed for Cor gressional Action.

It is understood that General Schenck, the

chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, will urge upon the House of Representatives an early consideration of the Funding bill. This is the House substitute for Mr. Sherman's Senate bill. The main feature of this measure is to convert a thousand million of the outstanding six per cent bonds into new bonds, or consols, bearing four per cent interest and having thirty years to run. These new bonds are to be exchanged dollar for dollar for the old securities and are not to be sold at less than par in gold. It is believed that the debt can be converted and consolidated on these terms. That, however, has to be seen. The fivetwenties are now at about par with gold, but the sixes of 1881 are quoted nearly five per cent higher-that is, the difference between the market value of the five-twenty six per cent bonds, which are now due or about to fall due, and the bonds bearing the same interest, which have eleven years to run, is five per cent. This shows clearly that bonds of long date are more acceptable and much more valuable. The longer time they have to run, therefore, the greater the value. It is upon this principle that Mr. Schenck expects to convert the six per cents into four per cents at par. But, if a thirty years' four per cent bond can be exchanged for the sixes now due or about to fall due, why could not a three sixtyfive one, having forty or fifty years to run, be exchanged on the same terms? By parity of reasoning this ought to be so.

The difference between four per cent interest and three sixty-five would on the whole debt amount to over eight millions a year. This would make a nice sum to be applied to the sinking fund or to be taken off the shoulders of the people through reducing the taxes. Then, such a bond or consolwould simplify the debt, and all the operations of the Treasury bankers and brokers. Bearing a cent a day interest the exact value could be calculated instantly by every person. The most ignorant even could tell how many days the coupons had run toward the yearly, half yearly or quarterly payment of interest, and to a cent what they would be worth at any time. It would inaugurate a simple and beautiful principle in financial operations. As to the payment of the debt, it would make no difference whether the bonds had thirty or fifty years to run. The government can enter the market at any time and buy up its securities just as individuals do. The sinking fund can be applied to the liquidation of the debt whether the bonds have one year or a hundred years to run. Whatever surplus funds the Treasury may have for this purpose-ten millions or a hundred millions a year-they can be used just the same. Long bonds would be no inconvenience to the government, while they would, indeed, be a great saving, through the reduced interest they would bear. We advise Congress, therefore, to consolidate the debt in a three sixty-five security having forty or fifty years to run, if that be practicable. As was said before, a bond of this long date, bearing three sixty-five interest, ought to be as good as a thirty year bond bearing four per cent interest. At least there is no reason why the experiment should not be made.

There is one very obnoxious feature of the Senate Funding bill which we hope the House will not adopt. That is the proposition to employ agencies abroad to manipulate the the debt and to pay the interest on it. There is no necessity for any such agencies. It would be simply a job to put money into the coffers of foreign bankers and capitalists, without any benefit to the United States. Of course these men and their agents and corhere are very anxious to get this job, and are using all the arguments possible to that end. But we do not want any such outside and fictitious aid to give character to our national securities. Their value is well known. There is scarcely a village in Europe. particularly in Germany and some other parts of the Continent, where the high credit of this republic is not appreciated. The coupons on our bonds can be exchanged almost everywhere, as Bank of England notes are, for their face value in gold, and in some places they are at a premium. It would be no advantage to have special agencies abroad to pay the interest on the debt. Besides, it should be an object with the government to make all financial operations centre in the United States. and in New York, the great commercial metropolis of the country. Congress should frown down any attempts to transfer the financial business that can be done here to Europe. The telegraph and steam power make communication rapid between all parts of the Old World and America, and intermediate agencies are things of the past. The time is soon coming when New York will be the monetary and commercial centre of the world, as well as of intelligence. Our old fogy Congressmen are dreaming of the past when they should be looking to the future. They do not see that we are fast breaking away from the leading strings of Europe. Funding the debt, and the principles we may establish in doing that, may facilitate or retard, to some extent, the controlling financial future of this country, and of New York. Let us not throw away our opportunities. Let us bring Europe to us and our system rather than to go over there for everything, as a child goes to Its guardian. We have reached the full stature of manhood in financial as well as in political matters, and should act independently.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE WAS, as we are assured by the accounts just to hand by mail, fed in force and rendered almost irresistible at the first by a flow of petroleum from the stores in which this article was kept for sale. The "liquid flames" carried destruction to the adjoining houses. Many of those who lost their lives during the disaster were, it is alleged, either instantly killed or mortally burned by explosions of the tin cases in which the fluid was kept. Very dangerous and very

MR. A. B. CORNELL's nomination as Assistant Treasurer has been withdrawn from the Senate at his own request, he preferring his present position as Surveyor of the Port. Mr. Cornell makes a very acceptable Surveyor, and the President can no doubt readily find many acceptable sub-treasurers among the available men in this city not now in office. It is to be hoped that it will not, therefore, be necessary to change all the federal appointments—a point to congratulate ourselves upon

The Death of Lord Clarendon. On Sunday the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Gladstone's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died at his residence in London. His Lordship, as will be seen from our cable despatches, had been select with illness on Friday. Lord Clarendon was born in January, 1800. He was thus in his seventy-first year. His age no doubt made him an easy victim to the

malady which carried him off. When Queen Victoria ascended the thron of England Lord Clarendon was one of the many promising statesmen who rallied around the standard of Lord Melbourne. His training, as well as his natural aptitudes, made him a diplomat rather than a parliamentarian. While yet very young he was employed in the civil service. In 1833, the year after the passing of the first Reform bill, we find him at the Court of Madrid in the capacity of plenipotentiary. This post he held till 1839, when, on his return home, he was made a Privy Councillor. In 1838 he succeeded to the Earldom of Clarendon. Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Lord Melbourne from 1839 to 1841, he became President of the Board of Trade in 1846, and in 1847 he went to Ireland in the capacity of Lord Lieutenant. This post he held until 1852. His rule in Ireland covered the Smith O'Brien revolution, and the vigor of his administration, while it commended to the authorities in London, made him several enemies in Ireland, many of whom survive. During the protracted struggle between the Western Powers and Russia Lord Clarendon held the seals of the Foreign Office. It was his good fortune to sign the treaty of peace at Paris in the spring of 1856. In 1858 he retired with his chief, Lord Palmerston. In 1864, when Lord Palmerston became the second time Prime Minister, Lord Clarendon took office first as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, again becoming Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in November, 1865. We have known him how for two years as Mr. Gladstone's Foreign Secretary. Since the death of Lord Palmerston it has been the general opinion in Great Britain that Lord Clarendon was the only man who thoroughly understood the toreign relations of the three kingdoms and the work of the Foreign Office. With the exception of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston no one has for so many years presided in the Foreign Office. Lord Clarendon, now that he is no more, will be judged as a great figure in history, and the judgments will, no doubt, be varied. We have already said that diplomacy was

the forte of the deceased nobleman. His knowledge was extensive; his caution was great, his words on all occasions were few, to the point and well chosen. He was not one of those men who think aloud and thus give the enemy an opportunity. But those qualities which fitted him for diplomacy unfitted him for the Senate. He never did, never would shine as a parliamentary leader. In Parliament he was never the equal of Earl Russell; but Earl Russell could never approach him in the arts of diplomacy. The one man who excelled them both, and who was equally great as a parliamentary leader and as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Lord Palmerston. In his later years Lord Clarendon has had to do specially with this country. Our experience of him in relation to the Alabama depredations has not raised him in our estimation. It is true he succeeded to the Foreign Office at an awkward time. Andy Johnson had been too anxious and Reverdy Johnson had been too sweet. Lord Stanley had been led to believe that the work was practically done, when Clarendon's time the negotiations have made no progress. He stood too much on the principles of the past. It was evidently his opinion to the last that when France and Great Britain are agreed the world must be at peace and more or less subject to their dictation. He could not realize the new conditions under which the result of our late war had placed all the nations. He was thirty years too old, Now that he is gone, and that there is a likelihood of a new Minister being sent to the Court of St. James, let us hope that old fogy notions will no longer obstruct business. Peace to the dead, but prosperity to the living !

THE FENIAN TRIALS. - General Starr and two subordinate officers of the Fenian army which recently invaded a few rods of Canada were arraigned at Canandaigua yesterday for a violation of the neutrality laws, and pleaded not guilty. A postponement was demanded, and the trials were finally fixed for July 12. If the violation of our neutrality laws is a crime such men as General Starr and the other leaders should be punished: and even if it is only a crime on paper, and not in fact, then they should be punished for misleading their faithful and enthusiastic followers. The privates so far have suffered all the pains and penalties of an infraction of the law. They ran the risks of Canadian capture and endured the hardships of private soldiering. If we intend to enforce the law at all we must begin at once on the leaders, who usually gain all the glory of success and incur none of the perils of defeat.

Another Eminent Citizen Gone. -- In the death of Francis B. Cutting the city of New York loses another of her distinguished citizens; for Mr. Cutting in the profession of the law and in the party politics of his day was greatly distinguished. As a "war democrat" his position during our late Southern rebellion was that of a man whose patriotism is not tied down by party precepts or party lines in a great crisis. His public record is good, his private life was such that he is universally regretted. He leaves behind him a good name, and in his industrious and honorable life an example which may be profitably followed by our young men ambitious of fortune or

WANTED-AN INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS IN BROOKLYN -Since the tumbling in of the Hamilton Market, South Brooklyn, attendant with loss of life, the fact has been ventilated that the city of Brooklyn is deprived of the services of an Inspector of Buildings on account of partisan jealousies and rancor. This is disgraceful, and the parties concerned should be made known and held up to public odium. The cause of the Hamilton disaster demands investigation. Where is Mayor

The Indiaus-More | Soldiers Wanted on the Plains.

. We expressed our opinion the other day that there were not troops enough on the Plains to perform the duties required of them in topre sing the hostile Indians. We based that opinion upon facts received from authority, than which there could be no better—the officers themselves in command of the posts on the frontier, who admit that they are unequal to the task of protecting the settlers Within a brief period several such admissions have been made. What is the consequence The cunning savage knows our weak spots, and there he directs his attack. Take the case at Fort Buford, a few weeks ago, where five hundred Indians butchered all the laboring men working around the fort, while Colonel Barron stated that he had only paltry few available soldiers in garrison, a force entirely unable to resist the savages. And this is only one instance out of many. The fact is that we have plenty of able officers on the Plains, from Sheridan down, but we are shamefully deficient in soldiers. The remedy we suggested is that the troops now doing nothing in the different Eastern and Southern garrisons should be sent out to assist General Sheridan, leaving only enough men here to do ordinary garrison duty.

We publish some letters to-day officers highly commending this suggestion, expressing their anxiety to be sent to the frontier on active duty, and confirming our statement that fifty or a hundred men would be quite sufficient to protect the public property at each of our Eastern forts and perform all the requirements of garrison duty. We commend these letters and the facts and figures contained therein to the attention of our readers. It appears that there are now stationed at Fortress Monroe four hundred and fifty men, where probably there are only fifty actually required. There are about seven hundred troops in the forts around New York. Why six hundred of these troops cannot be spared for service on the Plains, where they are needed, who can tell? In the garrisons of the New England coast-Fort Adams, at Newport, and Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, and others-there are not less than six hundred men. In the forts, at Baltimore and around Washington there are nearly four hundred sol diers, while along the Southern coast, from North Carolina to Florida, nearly eight hundred men are scattered.

Now, when it is considered that we are at peace all along this region of country, and that we are decidedly engaged in a bloody war with thousands of savage demons on our Western frontier, who are daily murdering our farmers, their wives and children; who are rendering the existence of peaceful and happy settlements there an impossibility-although when the government sells land to the settler it guarantees him protection-savages can attack our forts with a force of a hundred to one, and cut off our troops in detail when they meet them on the prairie, would it not be proper to transfer some of the unemployed soldiers from our garrisons about here to help Sheridan and his officers? It may be said that the garrisons of the forts on the Eastern shore are made up chiefly of artillery. To this we answer that artillerymen have made as good cavalry and infantry soldiers on the fron-

tier as those arms of the service before now. We repeat that it is useless to talk about subjugating the Indians-if it is not to be all talk in the Interior Department-unless we put troops enough on the Plains to drive the obstinate tribes or sections of tribes upon the reservations and compel them to remain there This condition of things does not evidently exist at present. The Governor of Minnesota recently made an appeal to General Hancock for a small force to enable him to protect the settlers in that State from the savages. But the commanding general of the District was obliged to send the pitiful answer that he had only four hundred and twenty-one soldiers at his disposal and could spare none to avert the desolation in Minnesota. Let the blood flow; let the farm house blaze; let the infant child cry for mercy. General Hancock, although willing enough, could not stay th misfortune, because he had no troops to spare! And yet there are seven hundred soldiers in Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, Fort Richmond and the other forts in the bay, and nearly fifteen hundred more in the various garrisons along the coast. Surely there must be something egregiously wrong, if not corrupt, in the management of our "Indian policy." We hope that this condition of things does not result from the idea that there is more to be made by keeping the savages at war than by conquering a peace promptly and effectually. At all events it is clear that more soldiers are wanted on the Plains.

TAKE CARE IN THE TUNNEL.-The Eric Railway Company and the Delaware and Lackawanna are at issue in regard to their respective rights in the Bergen tunnel. The Erie Company owns the tunnel and appears disposed to contest the validity of the arrangement by which the other company has equal privileges with Erie in its use. This is no doubt all right, and the public has no reason to complain if the contest is confined to the courts. But contests of this sort have a tendency to rage elsewhere than in the tribunal. The Erie authorities, for instance, declare that the other company must not run their trains through the tunnel at certain times; but this order is disregarded and the Delaware and Lackawanna trains rush onward without heeding the restraint. How long can this continue without a disastrous collision Signals to stop at the tunnel are important, and if trains do not heed them they cannot always run safely.

ANOTHER BIG PRIZE FIGHT IN THE SOUTH .-The citizens of Mobile and vicinity were edified by a brutal prize fight a few days since. The combatants fought eighty-seven rounds, each of which was pluckily contested, ending in the defeat of the favorite at the beginning of the mill. Some of the Southern papers are objecting to this transfer of the prize ring from the North to the Sunny Clime; but so long as they allow such exhibitions to be given, not only not unmolested by the authorities, but actually countenanced and encouraged by them, so long will the bulldogs of the prize ring seek the Southern latitudes for their fistic encounters. It is far more pleasant to be a P. R. hero in the South than a fugitive from justice in the North.

Congress-The Income Tax and the Turiff

The Senate has stricken out the income tax clause without any reservation, except that government officers and corporations shall pay the tax for the present year. But why government officers? Corporations of course are rich enough and soulless enough to be singled out for any extra persecution such as this; but government officers, from President Grant at twenty-five thousand dollars a year down to dreds are the worst paid employes in the Union. Why the tax should be especially con-tinued in their case is inexplicable. The evening was consumed in discussing Southern Pacific Railroad grants, and the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was passed. The House has again shown itself firmly in

favor of a low tariff. It steered its way yesterday through all manner of parliamentary intricacies to a plain vote of 108 to 59 for a reduction of all duties on salt fifty per cent. The entire trouble in regard to reducing the tariff lies with the Committee of Ways and Means, which, being hopelessly protective in its tariff views, will report no non-protective bill unless directly ordered as in this case of salt, and sometimes, as in the case of coal, it evades the direct issue even then. The committee should remember that it is a servant of the House. which in its turn is a servant of the people, and should do as it is bid or else be patt off and discharged, as the House undoubtedly will unless it follows its orders very carefully.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further discussed, but with no important change in its text. Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Dawes had a few wordy flings at one another over its provisions, and from that we judge that the rare guardian of the Treasury is fully awake and looking to the general interests of the country in the matter.

#### Dr. Livingstone-A Hopeful View.

Sir R. Murchison, of the Royal Geographical Society of England, hopes in about seven or eight months to hear good news of Dr. Livingstone, and that shortly thereafter he will be back in his native country. Professor Murchison says that his friend, the indefatigable explorer, has been for three years in the heart of Africa, at Ujiji, a native settlement on Lake Tanganyika, which Livingstone believes to be the real fountainhead of the Nile. This lake, represented as over two hundred miles long. lies south of the Albert and Victoria (Nyansa) lakes, and is supposed to flow into the former. If such is the fact the sources of the Nile are some seven or eight degrees farther south than the heads of the Aibert and Victoria lakes. This is the question which Dr. Livingstone has undertaken to settle. But he has been, according to Murchison, for three years at Ujiji waiting for supplies from Zanzibar to resume his journey northward on the Lake Tanganyika. Many months have passed, however, since we

have had any direct or indirect tidings from Dr. Livingstone. Professor Murchison says that the cholera on the eastern coast of Africa arrested a relief expedition sent out some time ago, but that now, the coast being clear, the English Consul of Zanzibar, happening to be in England, would go back at once to provide another little expedition for the explorer's relief. and ag it would take over two months to reach him from the coast some eight months would elapse before he could be heard from. We like this hopeful view of Murchison, but we still think it probable that his friend has fallen a victim to the savage inhabitants or the savage climate of Ujiji. Sir Samuel Baker, now in command of a powerful expedition far up the Nile, under the authority of the Viceroy of Egypt, and bound for the lakes Albert and Victoria, to annex the whole line of the river to Egypt, will, perhaps, after all, be the man who will settle the question of Lake Tanganvika and the question of Livingstone's fate dead or alive. Otherwise we fear that nothing but a well equipped British military expedition from Zanzibar will ever reach him, and we think that such an expedition should be sent out without further delay.

COMPELLED TO BE INDEPENDENT. - Canada at last fairly looks independence in the face. Why? Because England has given her notice to leave. Because it is evident that the next thing England will do will be to kick her out. How strange is a comparison of the history of the colonies that went of their own will with that of the colonies which from helpless inanity held by the imperial government till the impe rial government-was more than tired of the con nection. In fact, all that an imperial government like that of Great Britain wants of colonies is to bleed them, and Canada is very poor bleeding. The countries to the north of us are naturally rich enough, but to develop their resources there must be the spirit, enterprise and energy that never exist in colonies, that is found only where the people are free, and where some sense of a national spirit is felt in the whole mass of the populace. Colonies did well enough as promoters of trade, emigration and settlement in the slower ages, and may do well enough now in the remote regions of the earth; but not next door to the great republic and in the full dazzle of all that is most progressive in the spirit of the time.

SUNDAY RUM-WORSE THAN EVER. - Our Monday murder chronicle was even fuller and more terrible than usual. The deliberate murder of the German Michel by a half-grown ruffian of the Jack Reynolds species was the most atrocious case. It began in a quarrel in a rum shop, and the cool malice of the murderer held him to his purpose while he watchfully followed his victim for several squares and until the victim was sent on his way in apparent safety by a policeman whose protection he had sought. Then the murderer crept up and stabbed his victim fatally. Beside this there were several desperate affrays, from one of which we may certainly count upon one death. Excepting only one case all these murders are a direct consequence of opening the rum shops on Sunday, which is itself a violation of the law, and for every one of these rum butcheries the delinquent ministers of the law are morally responsible.

WALL STREET is very dull, as might naturally have been expected as a sequence of the heated term. Yesterday the tired "bulls" suffered the "bears" to go on with the performance, and the result was a general decline in prices, gold going off to 1107, which is a consolatory figure to every patriot who wishes to buy cheap firecrackers on the Fourth.

The Mexican Revolutionary Movements. Without taking into consideration the disturbances going on in the central States of the Mexican republic, there are three extensive revolutions agitating that country at the present time. Affairs on the Guatemalan bo look gloomy enough. Martinez, before Matamoros, exhibits a bold and determined front, and Colonel Vascano's attack on the city of Guaymas was as daring an achievement as any that has occurred in Mexico for years. Apart from the movements of the reckless and ambitious pronouncers that in the States of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Xalisco, Oaxaca and other sections are embarrassing the government and rendering life and property less and less secure, we find three formidable ravolutions threatening to shake the very foundations of the republic to its centre. The revolutionists in the South are open in their declarations to form a new republic, which, while it would, if successful, result in the cutting off of four or five of the Mexican States from the parent republic, would add largely to the area of Guatemala. On the northwest coast Placido Vega, acting through his chief, Colonel Vascano, having been successful in his late raid on the city of Guaymas, now declares it as his intention to sweep the Pacific coast and come down on La Paz, Mazatlan, San Blas and other towns on the seaboard. There is a movement, however, deeper than a mere descent on these cities contemplated. Vega has determined to split the republic if he can. His desire is to establish a northwestern republic, to embrace the States bordering on the Gulf of California and the Pacific as far down as Colima. The movement in the Northeast, on the Rio Grande, is also worthy of thought. The leader, General Martinez, is a man of ability, coolness and courage. He has under him over two thousand well drilled, thoroughly equipped and trained soldiers. Through the States which he passed he overcame all obstacles, and his position before Matamoros is such as to create alarm among the believers in the Juarez administration. Even with these three movements before us, losing sight altogether of the disaffected spirits scattered throughout the country, it is impossible to regard the situation in Mexico in any other light than that of being most gloomy. With the small army at the command of the administration, a sickly treasury and impaired credit, the resources at the command of the Executive to stay the tide of revolutionary events now transpiring throughout Mexico are poor indeed. The rebels have it pretty much their own way, and the country suffers in every respect.

N.

How Is IT?-The trade strike is general all over the city of Cork, Ireland. Nobody works, yet everybody has to find the means of living. Even the young ladies belonging to the industrial classes remain at home. Lord Straithnairn has resigned the command of her Majesty's troops in Ireland. How is it? The Irish working girls worse-looking than the Sepoys? Oh, no! That's not it.

THE WATER SUPPLY is said to be running short in Brooklyn, notwithstanding the fact that the Excise law is almost a nullity. It may be that the milkmen are encroaching too heavily on the hydrants.

# OLD YALE.

Commencement of the Exercises of Presentation Week.

NEW HAVEN, June 27, 1870. This week nresentation week at Yale-the most attractive, enjoyable and brilliant week of the collegiate year, opened yesterday with a pleasant ripple of excitement and an agreeable intellectual contest The week is one that witnesses the last presentation of the graduating class to the President, the breakne forever of the fond circle which has been fort ing for four years, the tearful farewells of the seniors and the brilliant promenade and rollicking wooden spoon presentation of the juniors. The the latter realize the delightful sensation of being the latter realize the deligatful sensation of being born full fiedged seniors, dropping forever the semi-dignity of junior year. On Sunday the senior class listened to the last sermon they are to hear before the Baccalaureate is delivered. The services were largely attended, many ladies being present. Presi-dent Yoolsey delivered a sermon on the subject of "Path as a Means of Aliaying the Apprehensions of the World." Yesterday the doings of the week were fairly injugurated by the

"Faith as a Means of Alaying the Apprenensions of the World." Yesterday the doings of the week were fairly inaugurated by the DE FOREST PRIZE SPEAKING by the seniors at the college chapel. This was, as usual, well attended, a large part of the audience being comprised of ladies. The speaking was in all respects equal to the average on such occasions. The speakers were as follows:—Henry B. Mason, Chicago, Ill.; George Chase, Portland, Me.; John W. Andrews, Columbus, Ohio. Each spoke on "The Decay of Faith." Charles E. Sheppard, Dansville, N. Y., on "The Great Debate Between Webster and Hayne;" Thomas J. Tilvey, Brooklyn, N. Y., on "Abraham Lincoln;" William C. Gulliver, Chicago, Ill., on "Destructive Reformers." The De Forest gold medal was awarded to Mr. Tilvey, and Mr. Chase received honorable mention.

In the evening the junior gromenade concert was held. To-day the Yale regains occurs, and this evening the presentation of the wooden spoon. Wednesday is presentation day, which concludes the exercises of the week.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Allleged Wholesale Robbery by a Servant

A servant girl named Fanny Cole, who is about sixteen years of age and has large blue eyes and short. dark hair, with a full, ruddy countenance, left the employ of a Mrs. Willis, at Roseville, N. J., very suddenly yesterday morning, before the family were up, taking with her two large bundles, which, it is

up, taking with her two large bundles, which, it is alleged, contained a large amount of valuables belonging to her employers.

The girl entered their service only last Wednesday, and departed yesterday morning on the piea of going to the butcher's for meat. It is thought that the girl may be identical with one "Mary Frances Lingard," who had been committing similar depredations on the good citizens of Brooklyn. When she entered the service of Mrs. Willis she possessed no baggage, and was furnished with clothing by her employer. The neighbors who saw her leaving say that she carried a superabundance of female wearing apparel upon her person in addition to the huge bundles of more valuable articles that she had in her possession. The poice of this city have been notified to be on the lookout for her.

HORSE NOTES.

Sale of Prince Arthur's Horses. The stud and establishment of Prince Arthur was sold at Rosemount, Montreal, Thursday. Below are the names of some of the principal purchasers and the prices realized:-Large bay gelding, sixteen bands, prices realized:—Insight of the work of the wised in single and double harness, bought by Andrew Allen for \$120; bay mare Rose, do., bought by Andrew Allen for \$195; bay mare Fanny, bought by A. Prevost Allen for \$195; bay mare squaw, a splendid saddle horse, Alien for \$195; bay mare Fanny, bought by A. Prevost for \$198; bay mare Squaw, a splendid saddle horse, bought by Mr. Prevost for \$150; bay gelding Gunner, bought by Ed. McKay for \$160; bay gelding Driver, a good saddle horse and hunter, bought by N. G. Charlebols for \$125; brown mare Jessie, bought by James Johnson for \$120; brown mare Minnie, his Royal Highness' own hack, bought by Dr. Kirwin for \$170. A three-seated double sleigh was bought by D. Torrence for \$135. The set of black bearskin robes, by Henderson, was bought by William Stephens for \$210. A double park phaeton was bought by Dr. Kirwin for \$140.

## THE LEAHEY-M'MENAMY AFFRAY IN NEWARK

Yesterday forenoon, John McMehamy, of Hunterdon street. Newark, who, it is alleged, inflicted terrible injuries on of Conduct street. In the course of a quarrel on Saturday night, surrendered himself at the station-house and was at once admitted to bail. His side of the story shows that Leabey provoked and struck him first, and that he simply acted in self delence.